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☞ Agent.—Major E. M. Cothren is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1837.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Friday,	5 14	6 48	For August, 1837.
2 Saturday,	5 15	6 47	h. m.
3 Sunday,	5 16	6 46	New 1 6 58 morn.
4 Monday,	5 17	6 45	First 9 0 1 morn.
5 Tuesday,	5 18	6 43	Full 16 12 11 morn.
6 Wednesday	5 19	6 41	Last 23 7 55 morn.
7 Tuesday,	5 20	6 40	New 30 13 29 even.

From the Baltimore Monument.

FALSE PRIDE.

It has always been a matter of regret with me that false pride could not be made, like theft, a criminal offence. It is the parent of about as many crimes as almost any other vice; for such I hold it to be—at least some descriptions of it. Where it is overdone, it is much to be pitied, and generally leads to impropriety. How many honest men have been made scoundrels by the false pride of a foolish wife, and an extravagant family! It is a compound of ignorance, deception and envy, and the world is full of it. So long as it operated upon individuals alone, it was a matter of trifling consideration; but strange as it may appear, it is the influence striker at the very root of a virtuous and flourishing country; like intemperance, it is assuming the shape of a general calamity, and merits the serious reflection of every reformer. Thousands who were gone forth as armed knights upon a crusade against manifest evils, have themselves fallen slaves to the insidious enemy. So false pride may prompt a man to do a good action, but false pride cannot; it is incompatible with its nature. In our own country, the chief mischief consists in making labor a degradation—this striking at the very foundation of our prosperous condition. There never was an age [illegible] so much scheming was resorted to, to avoid hard work—no period that could exhibit so many Jerry Diddlers, above others below, or manifest such a wild spirit of speculation as the present. The rich man to-day is the Lazarus of to-morrow! Fortunes are staked upon the rise and fall of stocks, as upon the cast of a die. In the morning all eyes are cast upon the master spirit of enterprise, and the evening finds him a disgraced man within the walls of a prison. Ingenuity itself is thunder struck at the countless methods adopted to retain friends. Why does this great disposition so extensively prevail? Certainly not for the security of happiness; for it is fruitful with poignant anxiety—not for health, for it enervates and frequently destroys. Sir Walter Scott, I think, says, that no man ought to want in this country, who can buy a hatchet and fell a tree; consequently, the remark being true, it cannot be from necessity! False pride whispers, it is not genteel to work! How tunefully is this illustrated!

Does the successful merchant make his son a mechanic? Very Seldom. Does the professional man make his son a mechanic? More seldom still. But does not the fortunate mechanic make his son the guardian of cloths and calicoes. Why is this! Is the yard-stick more honorable than the jack plane? The goose quill more dignified than the type? But unfortunately the absurdity runs further! Look back fifteen or twenty years, and behold the barefooted adventurer, at the present time rolling in wealth! or spending his annual income of three thousand dollars per annum in manufacturing *ladies* of his daughters! Does he teach them the useful rudiments of housewifery? Very rarely. Is it because the healthful exercise of domestic duties is disgraceful? Oh no! False pride says it would be ungenteel for ladies to work" —as if it would tarnish the fair hand and the delicate fingers that bring such sweet sounds from the piano, to dust the gorgeous instrument itself.

How supremely ridiculous is this illegitimate pride! Thousands of daughters whose mothers have been raised in the kitchen, and their fathers in a horse-stable—would feel insulted if asked, if they had ever made a loaf of bread, or washed out a pocket handkerchief? would more likely prate about "good society," "mixed company," and the dignity of their ancestors! A few years more roll around, and the thrifty but imprudent parent dies; and then comes the scramble for some ten or twelve divisions of his hard earned estate. How small does a large fortune appear when apportioned to numerous heirs. The daughters must of course marry gentlemen, for pride dictates it—and the gentlemen must of course squander their patrimony. And what has the parent bequeathed to society and his country? Children raised idle, vain, without the stimulus to gain one iota to the general substantial prosperity of the country.

This theory has a double but what follows for one is daily becoming more and more glaringly evident! And what follows? A fearful imitation from the cellar to the garret! a spirit of extravagance in all classes; an indulgence in which the most unprincipled means are resorted to! Let it proceed with the same rapid march that it has commenced, and it will be a stigma to "earn your bread by the sweat of your brow." Infect the country—this farmer, with the same passion that flows through the population of the large cities, and you make the country of Franklin a parallel to that of Mezentius.

With us, labor is every thing! it is more precious than the mines of Mexico; more valuable than countless wealth. It is not only the foundation, but the make weight of our contingency; unite it with education, and they form a tower of strength, upon which our liberties may rest forever. The priceless metals of the earth may exalt a nation to the highest altitude of republican glory; but like the brilliant phenomena that illuminate the heavens, they dazzle but for a moment; and so in the case with Spain, sink into darkness or gloom. Not so with the labor of man; its glory is unchangeable, its beauty we behold in the garden of nature, and in the creation—the existence of inventive genius, and the application of mechanical skill, and the introduction of those exalted moral principles which give durability to our free institutions, and raise mankind to their own nature and existence. Industry is the great lever upon which this nation must depend for its continued growth; and indolence does not more retard its usefulness, than false pride does to bring it into disrepute—just as the turning of a single valve makes powerless the mightiest engine.

From the London Literary Gazette.

New Discoveries at Pompeii.

NAPLES, Oct. 29th, 1836.

"On the 12th of this month, a valuable [illegible] of sixty-four silver vessels was dug [illegible] house in the Strada di Mercurio, opposite the house of Castor and Pollux; in the presence of his majesty the King of Westphalia and of his two brothers, Prince Leopold and Prince Anthony. They were discovered in a wooden box, in a mean apartment to the right of the *atrium* of this house. It is remarkable, that this apartment is separated only by a wall from that in which the fourteen fine silver vases were found on the 23d of March, 1836. This latter discovery, is a table service for four persons, and consist of sixty-four pieces; namely, one dish with two handsomely ornamented handles;—one palm and five inch in diameter. One vase (in the shape of a mortar,) ornamented, in *alto relievo*, with grapes and vine leaves, very highly wrought; it is five inches in height, and six inches in diameter at the top. Two vases (goblet form,) half a palm high, and the same in diameter, ornamented with animated bacchanalian representations, in the finest *basso* and *alto relievo*: One of the vases is a young Bacchus riding on a panther, and on the other he is represented sitting on an ox; there are, besides, many other figures and attributes. These two vases are quite equal to the finest of the fourteen discovered last year.—There are also twelve plates, each with two beautifully executed handles. The four largest plates are eight inches, the next four seven and a half, and the four smallest seven inches in diameter. Sixteen cups, or small soup tureens, of which each four are similar. These also, are furnished with handles.—The larger ones measures five and a half, and the smaller cups, four inches, in diameter. Four small moulds for pastry, each two and a half inches in diameter; four small vessels, each having three feet, somewhat resembling our salt cellars, and three inches in diameter; eight grooved dishes, four of which measure five inches at the upper ridge, and the other three and a half in diameter; one fine vase, with a handle, in the form of an amphora, ten and a half inches high, and four inches in diameter at the mouth; two small very fine stew pans, with tastefully ornamented handles, five inches in diameter, and two and a half high; one spoon, with a highly wrought handle, three inches in diameter; one mirror, in the form of a patten, with a perpendicular handle, eight inches in diameter; two spoons and *five ligulæ*, [spoons and forks in one piece.] This discovery is the richest treasure of the kind that has yet been met with in Pompeii, and all the vessels are in excellent preservation. A table napkin was found between two of the plates. The apartment in which these vessels were found, as also the one adjoining, above alluded to, were excavated by the ancients, as appears from a hole in the wall, and the ashes being much turned up, but the person who made this search cannot have been the owners, as they never would have left treasure of such value. The sixty-four silver vessels above taken on the 14th of October to the Royal Museum, where they have been successively exposed to public view."

THE BRIDEGROOM TO HIS SLEEPING BRIDE.

Sleep, loved one, sleep! The moonlight lies
Pure, holy, e'en thy human eyes;
Yet deep in passion-pulse is prying eye
Where thy lover's gone, is nigh.
Sleep, dearest, sleep—thy lover's breast
Is watching o'er thy rest.

Sleep on, sleep on—nay, do not start;
'Tis but thy lover's beating heart.
Warm pulses thrash against thy cheek,
Telling the love they cannot speak.
Sweet, sleep on, sleep—thy lover's eye
Is watching nigh.

Sleep on, sleep on, sweet fabled flower,
The rosy morning's dawning hour.
Sleep, and dream on—thy lover's arm
Is fondly sheltering thee from harm.
Sleep and fear not—thy lover's ear
Is listening near.

Omniscient of earth and heaven!
By whom all blissful gifts are given—
To whom this overcharged soul I owe
That sleep upon my bosom now—
I give thee thanks for every bliss,
But most for this.

Thus rambles Q's muse.

THE EVILS OF A MISCHIEVOUS TONGUE.

"Many have fallen by the edge of the sword, but not so many as have fallen by the tongue." Ecclus. xxviii. 6.

That sublime the sound of the tongue just caught the ear,
Which issued from the serpent's subtle jaws;
Yet surely more sublime on mischief's pinnacle it stood;
Cut off by that unworthy weapon, the tongue.

One sword may be match'd by another keen,
In battle the bold man a bolder may meet,
But the shaft of the slanderer, flying unseen
From the quiver of malice, lodges ere complete
[illegible] by a breathe a gibe,
[illegible]
A [illegible] tongue, is not slayed by a tongue.
[illegible]

[illegible] fangs the mischief quickly
The fell [illegible] in lifeless death!
[illegible] of the tongue, ally its sweet destroy,
And the tongue of the serpent occasioned the fall.

[illegible] be it imprest'd on Columbia's youth
That the tongue is an engine of terrible force:
Now governed by reason, and guided by truth,
A blessing; while many desolate griefs in its course."

AGRICULTURE.

The ancient Romans so highly esteemed the practice of agriculture, that the highest praise they could bestow on a man, was to say that he cultivated his own lands.—Their greatest and most illustrious men in the early ages of the Republic, devoted their time to this occupation—that is to say, they were farmers. Their greatest Generals, likewise, during the intervals of peace, were in this habit, and prided themselves upon tilling the soil. In republican America this useful art seems to be undervalued, because it is not sufficiently splendid, it is not so eligible for ambitious young men, who look to their employment and to their emoluments for their reputation. We would say to them, however, if they are desirous of a steady increase of wealth, let them till the soil: if they are desirous of a good and unenvied reputation, let them be farmers. It is idle to suppose that a young man who is concerned in trade is really any more respectable in this community than one who is engaged in agriculture or a mechanical art. The great majority of the people of this Commonwealth are sufficiently intelligent to estimate an individual according to his personal merits, rather than by his occupation and calling. And if any occupation be more respectable than others, it ought surely be that which has been the favorite and the professional occupation of some of the greatest men in all ages. And this can surely be said of agriculture more than of any other private employment. Some of the greatest Philosophers have written upon agriculture, and some of the greatest of heroes have practised it with their own hands.—*B. Post.*

In the Report on the Geology of Virginia, Professor Rogers makes mention of a curious object which he saw in the Alleghany region—a lake near the summit of Salt Pond Mountain. It is situated at the intersection of the mountain, with some of its spurs at a height above its base of from 900 to 1,000 feet. The water passes on by a picturesque cascade, of great height, and flows rapidly into the creek below. Its length is about three-quarters of a mile, and greatest width about half a mile. In some parts it is from 50 to 60 feet deep; but such is the transparency of the water that the bottom is almost visible in the deepest parts. It is surrounded by steep hills, except from the side through which it is approached, and by which is has its outlet. No animal is found in it, but a small species of a salamander, or water lizard.—*Balt. Amer.*

Lynchburg, June 7.

Cotton Market.—There has been a good demand about last week. Friday's sales were particularly large, and in some instances at an advance of ¼ to ½ per lb. to-day there is a dullness in the market, owing to the news from London and Liverpool not corresponding with the anticipations [illegible]

The [illegible] were [illegible] of the [illegible] tion of [illegible]. Merchants in possession of [illegible] The Liverpool Chronicle remarks that "many of the manufactories at Birmingham have ceased to work altogether, some are not more than half employed; and in all probability, at the expiration of another week, hundreds will be thrown idle and destitute on the town. The chief cause of this extreme depression is unquestionably, the American failures."

Runaway—a remarkable fact.—This town in Ohio, stands on a flood and moderately elevated tract directly on the dividing line between the waters which run into the Ohio, and those which run into Lake Erie. The old court-house is so situated that the rain which falls on the north side of the roof passes into the St. Lawrence; while that which falls on the south side passes on to the Mahoning, and is finally poured into the Gulf of Mexico so that this house in a rainy day is a fountain of waters for two opposite hemispheres of the globe.

The Presidents of the United States.—A correspondent of the London Chronicle, writing from Philadelphia, classes the religious professions of the Presidents of the United States as follows:—George Washington, Episcopalian; John Adams, Congregationalist; Thomas Jefferson, doubtful; Jas. Monroe, Episcopalian; John Quincy Adams, Unitarin, but said to have seceded and become Episcopalian; Andrew Jackson, Presbyterian; Martin Van Buren, Dutch Reformed. Either the correspondent of the Chronicle is in error or Mr. Vanderpool, the bosom friend of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Vanderpool says that his friend was born a Baptist, educated a Presbyterian, was christened an Episcopalian, joined the Dutch Reformed Church, and is partial to the Roman Catholics. Mr. Van Buren's "coat of many colours," throws Mr. Jefferson's "doubtful sentiments" far into the shade.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Dime.—A friend showed us on Saturday a ten cent piece of the new coinage; it is smaller in circumference than those formerly emitted. On one side are the words ONE DIME, encircled with a wreath; on the other is a fine cast figure of Liberty—not the old head and trunk, that looked staring out from our coin—but a neat, tidy, female figure, sufficiently dressed, holding in one hand a staff, surmounted with a liberty cap; the other hand sustains a shield, inscribed with the word LIBERTY. The figure is in a sitting posture, and resembles, generally, the representation of Britannia on the English coins.—*United States Gazette.*

Change!—"We want change!" said Mr. Pitts in the course of one of his happiest efforts at the Whig meeting on Thursday night. We want change in every thing; we must change our President; we must change our members of Congress; we must change the measures of our Government so that we may return to the good old-fashioned change of pipe and "levies!" We do indeed want change, was the loud response of the People.—*Poulson.*

The U. States Bank agent has already cleared 23,000 bales of Cotton for Great Britain from this port, and has at this time seven ships loading for the same destination. These large operations, so late in the season on our small stock in *first hands*, keep prices firm, and in some instances they are a little higher for qualities over middling fair.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Perfect Resolute.—Sitting out on the balcony of a summer's evening and rolling up the sleeve of the left arm, letting the musquitoes light upon it, and just as they have fastened their bills, striking them with the right hand; the relief which follows the pain, and the gratification of that "attribute of the gods, revenge," spreads a soothing pleasure over the mind. At least so says a New Orleans paper.

A jest is no argument, and loud laughter no demonstration.

Steamer Robert Morris left Pittsburg 9th inst., and Louisville on the 11th, 15th, arrived at Bow Island 26, and fell in with the wreck of steamer Rich Biddle, from New Orleans for Louisville, she having struck a snag on the night of 14th inst, at 12 o'clock, and sunk in three minutes, (a small part of the [illegible] deck only remaining above water,) carrying down 10 deck passengers and 2 cabin passengers five others, who were missing also had met the same fate. The best and principal part of the cargo totally lost no insurance on the boat. After a few hours delay the R. M. left the wreck, having taken off the officers, crew, remaining passengers, and such furniture as could be picked up, and proceeded on her voyage, landing many of the distressed individuals at Vicksburg, and the remainder in this city. No blame, whatever, appears to be attached to the officers or crew of the Biddle in this unfortunate affair,—it being one of those unforeseen accidents which so frequently occur on the "Father of waters" during his [illegible] rise and fall.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Female Virtues.—Thomson thus beautifully expresses the graces of Female—"That nature has bestowed on woman a spirit of industry, united with a propriety of behaviour, and an economy, which renders them at once the ornament and comfort of Home."

To give society its highest taste—
Well-ordered home, man's best delight to make;
And by submissive wisdom, modest skill,
With every gentle care-eluding art,
To raise the virtues, soften the the bliss,
And crown all the tale of human life;
This be the female dignity and praise.

Long Nails.—The Chinese have many peculiar fashions and fancies which are remarkable, and one of the most curious is the industry with which they cultivate their finger nails. They esteem it a good proof of a man's being a gentleman, or at least one who is not obliged to have recourse to manual labor to procure his substance, if he have long nails. They sometimes allow them to acquire the extraordinary length of eight or nine inches. In order to preserve them from external injury both of the claws is inclosed in a case of hollow bamboo, so that the hand which is graced with these strange ornaments is rendered nearly useless. The Chinese ladies are partially attentive to the preservation of their nails, which are sometimes as inch or an inch and a half long on all the fingers. Their texture resembles a dry quill very much, and as they increase in length they curl up at the edges.

The Ladies of Portland have adopted a rule of domestic economy that is ample enough, we think, to be entitled *political economy*, and if the ladies throughout the United States will "follow the footsteps," every naked child in the country may be comfortably clothed, without so much as purchasing a yard of new material. They *have resolved to clothe their children with the Bishop sleeves of selected dresses* If this resolution could by any means become general, there will be no difficulty about clothing for some years. We have made a calculation, and have probably approximated as near to exactness as some other dabblers in statistics. By this calculation, there are about fifty millions of superfluous yards of silk, muslin calico, and other material, lying idle, since tight sleeves have banished the Episcopal economy from this country. Let the unemployed surplus be applied according to the Portland model, and one scriptulal injunction at least, will be obeyed. The provision for the poor would have been much less ample if the ladies had concluded to devote the other parts of their dresses; but the sleeves are sufficient to clothe a continent.

Boston in old Times.—A decree of the court—"Capt. Stone is sentenced to pay a hundred pounds and prohibited coming within the patent without the Governor's leave upon pain of death, for calling Mr. Ludlow (one of the Justices) a *Justass!*"

Certain cure for the Diarrhœa.—Parch a half pint of Rice until it is perfectly brown and boil it down, as rice is usually done—eat it slowly, and it will stop the most alarming Diarrhœa, in a few hours.—[*Louisville Journal.*

Fatal Accident.—Mr. R. J. Montgomery, son of Dr. Montgomery, of Lancaster District, while bathing in the river a few miles below Rocky Mount, was unfortunately drowned on Saturday last. The deceased we are informed, could not swim, while wading, almost among the shoals stepped into a deep pool, and although an expert swimmer, it is supposed became so much chilled as to be unable to save himself. Every exertion was made by his companions to subdue him, but in vain.—*Camden Courier.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

CHANGING FRONT.

Whatever may be the meaning of it, the Administration has wheeled "right about," and fairly turned its back on the principle of finance, in the attempt to introduce which into practice it has itself been obliged to stop payment, and has forced the Banks universally, and almost all the People, to do the same.

We need not, we are sure, quote chapter and verse to show that, hitherto, the public prosperity has been held as nothing by the Administration in comparison to the introduction of a metallic currency, as a substitute for the admirable bank currency which we have heretofore enjoyed. If we were so minded, we have no time to search the files of the Globe or the public records for expositions of this doctrine delivered on divers occasions by persons known to possess the entire confidence of the late Executive, and of course of "the party." But, without taking so much trouble, it is sufficient to state, that, even since the stoppage of payment by the Government, the same doctrine has been inculcated by the official paper with as much earnestness and as much of partisan zeal as ever. Exactly sixty days ago, and no more, the Globe held, editorially, the following language: "The difference between silver and gold, THE TRUE JACKSON MONEY, and *bank money*, is now well understood by the People. The value of the former does not depend on the prudence or honesty of individuals, because it contains within itself all the value it professes to represent. But bank money has no intrinsic value. At the best, it is but the promise of a corporation, or of an individual, which may or may not be fulfilled. Its value often evaporates while it is in the pocket of its owner," &c. and, later still, (on the 31st of May,) in speaking of the Banking System generally, the same official journal said: "Every *patriotic republican* in the Union looks to Congress to *deliver the Government* from all dependence on a class of men hostile to its principles, and who have contrived to strip it of the means of meeting the appropriations with a forty million surplus." It is very clear, therefore, that, up to the first of last month, the patriots who rule the Globe looked to Congress for deliverance from all dependence on Banks, by whatever means. They were all "monsters," to be abhorred, warred upon, annihilated, if the party had the power to accomplish it.

With the knowledge of this bitter and vindictive enmity of the party leaders to the credit system, carried to the extent even of the cruellest calumnies against the whole body of those who, by the means of credit, united with high intelligence, have enriched their country, and elevated and embellished its character, the reader may judge of our surprise at finding in the Globe, at this late hour, the following admission:

"BANKS *cannot be dispensed with*, except *at the sacrifice of all justice* in regard to the contracts made under a sound currency, *nor without a violation of the faith pledged in the legislation* (where honestly obtained) by which they were established. The subject must be left to gradual reform, to which the intelligence of the people of the respective States is fully adequate."

Here we have an explicit recantation of all the menaces which have been thrown out against Banks, and an admission of all that we and others have ever maintained on the subject, viz: that, under present circumstances, "Banks cannot be dispensed with." To whatever cause it may be traced, even this glimmering of light from amidst the Cimmerian darkness which envelopes "the Government" must be welcomed by all considerate men with sincere and lively satisfaction.

Since writing the above, we have received a copy of the Message of Governor Duncan, of Illinois, to the Legislature of that State, a part of which bears so directly upon the Executive doctrines which are now successfully exploding, that we extract it, with the single remark, that no one better knows than Gov. D. what were the real designs of the late Administration, or better understands the motives of its leading measures, which, being himself behind the curtain, he had ample opportunity to become acquainted with:

EXTRACT FROM GOV. DUNCAN'S MESSAGE.

"In my message at the opening of the last session, it was my happiness to congratulate *you* on the prosperity then so eminently enjoyed by every portion of our beloved country; and from my inmost heart did I rejoice to see the industrious citizens every where reap the rich rewards of his labor. And although, even then, I was not without strong apprehensions of an early reverse, I am confident no human forecast could have anticipated so sudden a calamity as has been brought upon the country by the action of the Federal Government upon its currency. At the time the President of the United States assumed the responsibility of ordering the public money to be removed from their legal deposits in the Bank of the United States, for the purpose, as he avowed, of preventing the recharter of that institution by Congress, there never was a sounder currency or a more healthy state of things in any Government in the world. To effect this great object, namely, that of destroying the United States Bank, rival institutions were to be created: and it will be remembered that immediately after the removal of the deposites, the Government party commenced establishing State Banks, whilst State Legislatures, deluded by the fallacious promise of advantages to be derived from the deposites to be made in those institutions, which were to be fiscal agents of the Government, readily fell into the measure. As might have been expected, hundreds of new banks instantly sprung up, their enormous issues of irredeemable paper afforded the inducement of universal extravagant speculation, and gave us what all must now regard a depraved and worthless currency.

"Before the Public were aware of the ruin which this wild scheme portended, the Executive, and a portion of its party, seeing their error, it would seem, determined to escape its consequences by confessing the People were the absurd and impracticable project of an exclusive hard money currency. I say absurd, for as well might the Executive of the United States expect to compel the citizens of the Great Valley to abandon the use of steamboats and resume the flat bottom and barge in the navigation of its thousand streams and rivers, as to force them to give up a sound paper currency, at all times convertible into specie, with all its adaptedness to the purposes of the commerce and business of the country. Before such a scheme can be prosecuted to the results they promised, the intelligence, commerce, liberties, and boundaries of all these United States must be obliterated, and the People yield to the stubborn will and rule of a despot. These Experiments, as they have been styled by their authors, may, and I believe, have had their political effect; but they have also had their effect upon the country acknowledged to be full of resources, distinguished for its intelligence, its enterprise, and wonderful prosperity, in reducing it to an almost universal bankruptcy; in prostrating alike its business, its energies, its confidence."

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

CHANGE OF DOCTRINE.

The metallic currency, which has been for a year or two the war-cry of the reigning party, has suddenly been abandoned.—The following letter was published in the N. Y. Times a few days since, signed by upwards of *seven hundred* of the most respectable of the Van Buren party. Never was there a more complete *backing out* than this, by which the experiment is blown sky *high*.

New York, July 4th, 1837.

Sir: We, the undersigned, members of the Democratic Republican Party, in the city of New York, have seen with pride and pleasure, your letter to the editor of the Albany Argus, of the 6th of June last.

We consider it due to you, and more especially to our beloved country, that we should express our entire approbation of the sentiments so laudably put forth in your letter. Your words are: "I am in favor of a well regulated credit system, and opposed to the chimerical scheme of an exclusive metallic currency. Preserve and regulate, but not destroy. The credit system is the distinguishing feature between despotism and liberty."

In these high and patriotic views we heartily concur, and assure you that we believe them to be the sentiments of the great mejority of the Republican Party; and we cordially tender to you our unanimous support in the proper efforts to sustain *and establish these principles in the Legislature of this great and enterprising nation.*

Accept the assurances of our high consideration and respect.

To the Hon. N. P. TALLMADGE,
Senator of the U. States.

The docility with which the party press toe the mark in obedience to this order to the *right about*, would be matter of surprise were it any other party in the world.—The Globe recants with its accustomed hardihood, and boldly denies its past opinions. Take for instance the following comprehensive denial that there has ever been an "Experiment:"

"The chimerical scheme of an exclusive metallic currency has never been entertained by the friends of the past or present administration, nor has there been the slightest attempt to interfere with the credit system. The sentiment of Mr. Tallmadge on this point properly receives the approval of his political brethren. A currency exclusively metallic has never been proposed, nor advocated, either by President Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Benton, or any other friend of the administration high in authority, or in the confidence of the democracy."

The Albany Argus, New York Times, and other leading Van Buren prints, fall into the same confession of the new faith, renouncing the old one without a struggle.—The Richmond Enquirer, is more wary, and says nothing. The letter signed by the seven hundred is inserted in that paper under the head of "*Incidents of the day*," and with the passing remark, that "the signs of the times indicate, that the monetary system of the country excites much solicitude and some diversity of opinion." There is no hint of what the Editor thinks of the movement, or of its effects, and we cannot refrain from wonder that a most decisive act of the Tammany party of New York should be treated with such indifference.

Three sailors, anxious to rejoin their ship, and unable to procure seats in the stage-coach, hired a horse and gig. The vehicle was a large old-fashioned article, mounted on a pair of very high wheels, and having endured many years of hard and painful service, grumbled most audibly at every jerk or jingle. The horse fortunately was steady, for the sailors were totally unacquainted with the management of "the land craft." Upon starting, one of the crew picked up the reins, and said to his mates. "Well, strike me lucky, if this ain't a rum go. Look'ye here; some lubber has tied the tiller ropes together." A knife was procured, and the reins separated, when the spokesman, who sat in the middle, handed them right and left to his comrades. "Dick hold on here to larboard. Jack, you here, to starboard, while I look out ahead." The pilots directions ran something in this shape. "Larboard—put her nearer the wind, Dick. Larboard a *pint* more, or we shall run foul the small craft. She answers the helm well. 'Bout ship give her a long leg to starboard, Jack, just to weather that flock of mutton. Keep her a good full—she jibes!—part your helm, or you'll run down the bloody wagon. (*A crash and a general spill,*) I told you so—and here we are."

M. M. Noah has written a comedy, entitled "*Seven years in the life of a Politician.*" It is said to be a sparkler—full of the ready wit and good humor of the vivacious and amiable author.

Women's Temper.—One of the most important female qualities is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to woman insinuation and persuasion, in order to be surly; it did not make them weak, in order to be employed in scolding.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK EVENING STAR.

DEATH OF THE KING OF ENGLAND.

The melancholy forebodings of my late letters have been fulfilled. WILLIAM THE FOURTH is no more.

This event, not unexpected, but deeply lamented, took place on Tuesday, June 20, at half past 2 A. M. He breathed his last with his head supported in the arms of Queen Adelaide, now Queen Dowager.

He attained what may be called "a good old age," being within two months of 73. His reign extended to seven years, all but six days, his accession to the crown having taken place on June 26, 1830.

Very seldom has the death of a King excited more regret than that of William IV. He was a man of easy access, good-natured mind, and warm feelings. To his family he was affectionate, and to his friends he was attached. At the present crisis, when England suffers from political as well as commercial embarrassments, his death is viewed with yet severer sorrow, from the uncertainty how his youthful successor may act. So much depends upon *her* line of conduct, that we fear she may be led aside to sacrifice principle to popularity; and, at the commencement of her reign, make some false steps in politics, which she may not easily recover.

A messenger was at once sent to Lord Melbourne commanding him to an audience with Queen Victoria, at 9 A. M. At 11, a Privy Council was held at Kensington, attended by the Ministry and Privy Councellors of all parties in the State. The Princess and her mother were present, and the young Queen took the usual oaths. The cabinet ministers, kneeling before her, swore allegiance and supremacy. This the other privy counsellors did also. Then the Ministry tendered the seals of office, which the Queen returned to them. A Proclamation of Victoria as Queen was agreed to and signed by all present. The Dukes of CUMBERLAND and SUSSEX, her uncles, signed it first. It was remarked that she appeared to recognise no one except her uncles. The manner of her bearing was dignified. She was very plainly dressed; a plain black lustring, white cape and crape scarf.

At this council she made the following declaration:

"The severe and afflicting loss which the nation has sustained by the loss of his Majesty, my beloved uncle, has devolved upon me the duty of administering the government of this empire. This awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it, and that I shall find in the purity of my intentions, and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support and those resources which usually belong to a more mature age, and to longer experience.

"I place my firm reliance upon the wisdom of Parliament, and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage, that I succeed to a sovereign whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote amelioration of the laws and institutions of the country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration.

"Educated in England, under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate mother, I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the Constitution of my native country.

"It will be my unceasing study to maintain the reformed religion as by law established, securing, at the same time, to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty; and I shall steadily protect the rights, and promote to the utmost of my power, the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects."

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Queen, in her Message to Parliament, stated it was the intention of Government shortly to dissolve Parliament, and therefore she deemed it not advisable to present any new measures for consideration.

Lords Brougham, Melbourne, Grey, and Wellington, made loyal speeches eulogistic of the character of his late Majesty, and all of them, with the exception of Wellington, spoke in a complimentary manner of the new sovereign.

A new French Ministry, is talked of with Soult at the head.

Achmet Pacha, the Reis Effendi, died at Constantinople May 30. The conferences between the Turkish and French commissioners respecting a commercial tariff are closed.

FROM THE LONDON CHRONICLE OF THE 20TH JUNE.

We rejoice to think that the youthful Princess whom we now hail as our Sovereign has had advantages which were denied to her predecessor. Possessed of excellent intellectual gifts, which have been carefully and wisely cultivated under the care of a most exemplary mother, she ascends the throne with a full knowledge of all that belongs to the full discharge of the duties of her exalted station. She knows the means by which the happiness of the people may be best promoted, and will no doubt select for her advisers the men who best understand the wishes and wants of the nation, and in whom the nation, in turn, reposes confidence. She will support them in those salutary measures of reform which are still needful, and which the improved parliamentary representation is to be considered only as the means of effecting, complete the good work which her predecessor has begun, and render the British Constitution in reality what its greatest enemies have often, for their own sinister ends, pretended is to be the most perfect system of government to be found on the face of the earth.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 23.

We have had a large extent of business doing this week, in the course of which, from ⅛ to ¼d. advance on American descriptions was realized; but during the two last days, the market has been less firm; with more inclination to sell ⅛ to ¼d. improvement on the prices of Friday last. Brazils are more saleable at the current rates, but Egyptian and Sea Island are lower. Speculators have taken 3500 bales of American, and 1000 Surat; and exported 1200 American, 600 Surat, 300 Brazil, 200 Bengal, and 100 Pernams. The sales to-day are about 4000 bags of all kinds. The import this week is 24,730 bags and the sales are 26,410 bags.

PROCLAMATION OF HER MAJESTY.

On Wednesday morning, June 21st, at ten o'clock, her majesty proceeded from Kensington to St. James's Palace, in the carriage with her august mother, and their carriage were preceded by several members of the household, and two other carriages.—Her majesty and the Duchess of Kent appeared in deep mourning, and their attire was of the plainest description. The Royal party was escorted by a squadron of the First Life Guards and the Blues. Her majesty was received by the assembled crowds of her people with the most affectionate demonstrations of loyalty and respect. At their arrival at St. James's the air was rent with the shouts of "Long live the Queen!" and her majesty acknowledged these sentiments of attachment by gracefully bowing as she passed along. Her majesty looked in good health but somewhat paler than usual.

At 10 o'clock, the hour fixed for the ceremonial of her majesty's proclamation at St. James's, all the Courts of the Palace, as well as all the approaches to it and towards Charing-cross, and the whole route of the procession, were crowded to excess. Many of those present appeared in mourning. In the first line of spectators were observed many members of Parliament, and among them Mr. O'Connell, who exercised his powerful lungs to very great effect in hailing his new sovereign.

Precisely at a quarter past ten a preparatory bustle in the rooms of the palace which looked on the Court yard announced the approach of the sovereign, and her majesty, who was attired in very deep mourning, and who was supported through this trying ceremony by the presence of her mother and other royal relatives, appeared at the window, amid thunders of acclamations and shouts of "Long live the Queen!" "Long live Queen Victoria!" the gentlemen waving their hats, the ladies their handkerchiefs, and all joining in the most cordial and heartfelt cheering. On her approach to the window her majesty was accompanied by her illustrious mother, by the Marquis of Lansdowne and other distinguished personages.

Her majesty had to acknowledge at least a dozen times the spontaneous acclamations of her people, and was evidently very much affected by the hearty congratulations of all on whom her eyes rested; as she was observed to weep nearly all the time, and was frequently obliged to use her handkerchief.

When the national anthem had ceased, Sir William Wood, king at arms, advanced from the heralds and read aloud the proclamation of her majesty as Queen of England by the style and titles of Queen Alexandrina Victoria the First, concluding with the formula "God save the Queen," which was instantly taken up by the whole assembled people, and repeated amid renewed cheering, her majesty courteously gracefully the whole time, and acknowledging the obeisances of her subjects.

The crowd during the early part of reading the proclamation, not aware of what was going on, continued their shouting until the loud and full-toned voice of Mr. O'Connell calling silence, was heard above all.

Her majesty remained at the window a few moments after the conclusion of the ceremony. On her departure to the state apartments, the procession to march into the city and proclaim the Queen, was formed, and accompanied by a considerable portion of the assembled crowd. The ceremony lasted about a quarter of an hour, and passed off with the utmost eclat.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY BUENOS AYRES AGAINST PERU.

By the ship Brutus, Buenos Ayres papers have been received to the 27th of May. The British packet of that date contains a DECLARATION OF WAR by the Republic of Buenos Ayres, against Peru, now under the protection of Gen. Santa Cruz, who is also President of Bolivia. Chili declared war against Peru some time ago. So there are two against two; Chili and Buenos Ayes against Bolivia and Peru. All the Republics of South America are thus mingled in the strife except the Banda Oriental, and the old Republic of Columbia, now divided into the three Republics of Equador, New Grenada, and Venezuela. It will be difficult for these to avoid being drawn into the vortex, particularly Equador, which, from its local position, is most exposed. The Declaration of War is accompanied, in the Buenos Ayres papers, with a very long Manifesto, setting forth the causes which, in the opinion of the Government, render the step necessary.

The Banda Oriental, (capital Montevideo,) is also in arms; not against Peru, but against itself. Gen. Fructuoso Rivera, former President of the Republic, and who, only a few months since, was defeated in an insurrectionary attempt against the Government, is again in motion, having collected a force on the frontiers of Brazil, with which he intends to march to Montevideo—if he can. Preparations are making to give him a warm reception.

Messrs. Editors: There is now living in the county of Richmond, a gentleman whose christian name is Jesse and was born on the 15th June. His grandfather was named Jesse and was born the 15th June. His father was named Jesse and was born the 15th June, and he has a son who was born the 15th June, and his name is Jesse.—*Ga. Const.*

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, JULY 25.

We have later news from England, and to the 24th ult. which gives us all the details of the proclamation of the Princess Victoria made Queen of England; the new oaths taken by the Lords and Commons, the particulars of the death of WILLIAM THE FOURTH, and the newspaper war about the Duchess of Kent, the new Queen, Lord Melbourne, the dissolution of Parliament, &c. The London Times is very angry with the speech Lord Melbourne has put into her Majesty's mouth, in which she is made to approve past *reforms*, &c. &c.—There will be no immediate change of the ministry, it is certain. The coming election will test the strength of the two great parties. General Evans, on taking his seat in the House of Commons, was loudly cheered. The Duke of Cumberland, now King of Hanover, has left England for his dominions. William the Fourth was not buried on the 24th. The Duke of Wellington highly complimented William the Fourth, and so did Sir Robert Peel. All parties unite in praise of the conduct of the Dowager Queen Adelaide during the last moments of her consort.

Paris, that happy capital, is yet feasting. The city of Paris has given a grand banquet in honor of the late marriage. There is no news of great importance from Spain. The reputed victory of the Baron de Meer is confirmed. A change of ministry is talked of in Madrid. Don Carlos at the head of 4,000 men, had fled towards Tolosa.

The Malta Gazette (May 10) says that the Porte had granted a firman for the passage of the Dardanelles, to the "United States" Commodore Elliot. The plague was committing ravages in Smyrna and Athens, and the cholera had broken out again in Naples.

There is almost a dead quiet about money affairs now. The English papers were doubting what would be the effect of our suspension of specie payments upon them. The pressure upon the English discount market was severe, but there was no panic about our affairs. The cotton market looks better. I send you, in a condensed form, the sum and substance of the money market news, which arrived yesterday. It is from the office of the New York Express.

NEW YORK, JULY 27.

Arrivals thicken upon us, and good news comes on the wings of the wind. England is not prosperous. England is not bankrupt. A country as her government is, and riddled as it is with a hereditary aristocracy, yet possessed of rich soil, and commerce and manufactures, and, when a blow is coming, all hands their hands to avert it. There is gloom in the Morning Chronicle, as in the Globe, that *there is no pressure*, or, if there is, that it is such as no honest man ought to regret. There is no denunciation of "mammoth merchants," no war-cry of "Rag Barons," and the like; no denunciations of credit, &c. But the Government, the Banks, the merchants, each and all stand shoulder to shoulder in upholding the fabrics over their heads. Every thing looks well for us in England. Our cotton is advancing. The very specie which the New York merchants have been so often denounced for sending out, is supporting not our credit, our planters' productions, our farmers, each and all of us, who have something to lose. If we had followed the swindling advice from Washington the United States would have been forever ruined and disgraced in the sight of the world.

The Poland, from Havre, came in last night; Commodore HULL is among her passengers. There is a prospect that the three W's, as the American houses in London are called, will get on their legs again.—Failures in England are nearly over. All we want now to give our country the *go-ahead* spirit again, and to rescue bank credit and mercantile credit from the ditch into which the Experiment has tumbled it, is a regulator of the domestic exchanges, and that forthwith. I see, however, quackery has a new nostrum for us, the Treasury Bank. If Congress has not had enough of Executive physic, and takes *this* pill, certain it is we must lay on our backs till the People are as sick of that as of the metallic currency experiment.

The United States Bank stock sold to-day in quantities at 119¼. Sovereigns sold at 5 35, American gold 8 to 8¼ premium. This indicates the better feeling of the day.

The Evening Post here, the organ of the Loco-Focos, is wonderfully cooled by the cold water the Globe has thrown upon it in supporting the Tallmadge letter. The Tallmadge men *per contra*, lift up their heads higher than ever, and say they knew that Tammany thunder would scare Van Buren out of his wits.

The President and the Queen Dowager.—It is well known that President Van Buren, while Minister at the Court of St. James, was a decided and acknowledged favorite of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, and it has even been said that there was a little odour of Court Scandal afloat. Being now a Dowager, with a clear income of considerably more than half a million of dollars per annum, with Malborough House, Bushy Park, and other snug things to boot, would not her Majesty be a desirable acquisition to our bachelor President? Her age is less than his; she is a keen politician, and much more noncommittal than is generally supposed. What if Mr. Stevenson is requested to open a matrimonial negociation?—*N. Y. Era.*

E LATE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.

he London Morning Chronicle has five
umns as a biographical sketch of Wil-
TAM FOURTH. He was born on the
of August, 1765. At the age of 13
as a midshipman, and though the son
King, (George III.) he was kept on a
g with the other midshipmen. Under
iral Rodney, he was in the fleet which,
79, captured the whole of a Spanish
oy. Eight days after he was in a se-
fight with the Spanish fleet under the
mand of Don Juan de Langara. The
ce of his time as a midshipman the
e served in the West Indies and off
coasts of Nova Scotia and Canada. On
North American station he served un-
Lord Keith, in the Warwick, when he
ared *L'Aigle*, a large French frigate,
Sophie, of 22 guns, and the Terrier
p of war, off the Delaware river, 11th
ember, 1782. He afterwards joined
d Hood, who introduced him to Nelson
board the Barfleur. In 1783 he was
ointed third lieutenant of the Hebe frig-

In 1786 he was appointed first lieu-
nt of the Pegasus, of 28 guns, and soon
was made captain, and ordered to No-
cotia. He then proceeded to the Lee-
d Islands, and was there under the com-
d of Nelson. Nelson spoke very high-
of him as an obedient and attentive offi-

In December, 1787, after returning
England, he was appointed to the com-
d of the Andromeda frigate, in which
ailed for the West Indies. The 19th
May, 1789, he was created Duke of
rence and St. Andrews, in the kingdom
Great Britain, and Earl of Munster, in
and. On the 3d of September he was
e Rear Admiral; afterward he became
iral of the Red; and, upon the death
ir Peter Parker, in 1811, he was made
iral of the Fleet.

he union of William the Fourth with
celebrated Mrs. Jordan commenced in
, and endured for twenty years. She
one of the most captivating women of
ime, and the King was very much at-
ed to her. She was of the theatre.—
er he had several children. In 1810,
parted, which gave Mrs. Jordan the
test pain. His pecuniary embarrass-
ts, she says, were the cause of the part-

In 1818, he was married to the now
ager Queen Adelaide. As Duke of
rence, he advocated Catholic Emanci-
n in the House of Lords, and made a
ch in its behalf.

ne 26th, 1830, the Duke became K
England, on the demise of Geo
th. He was a man altogether
e of George the Fourth, and mor
ther, George the Third. His c
ng is in the memory of the public.—
Y. Express.

nsurance of Property.—It is well for
rich and poor to be often reminded of
xtreme changeableness of condition in
country. Judge Story remarked, with
t justice as well as force, in his speech
e Massachusetts Convention! "In our
try the highest man is not above the
e; the humblest man is not below the
e. If the rich may be said to have
ional protection, they have not addi-
l power. Nor does wealth here form
rmanent distinction of families. Those
are wealthy to-day pass to the tomb,
their children divide their estates.
perty thus is divided as fast as it accum-
es. No family can, without its own
ions, stand erect a long time under
statutes of descents and distributions—
only true and legitimate agrarian law.
ietly and quietly dissolves the mass
ed up by the toil and diligence of a
life of enterprise and industry. Prop-
is continually changing, like the waves
he sea. One wave rises, and is soon
lowed up in the vast abyss, and seen
more. Another rises, and having reach-
s destined limits, falls gently away, and
ceeded by yet another; which in its
, breaks and dies away silently on the
e. The richest man amongst us may
rought down to the humblest level; and
child with scarcely clothes to cover his
dness may rise to the highest office in
government. And the poor man, while
rocks his infant on his knee, may justly
ge the consolation—that if he possess
ts and virtue, there is no office beyond
reach of his honorable ambition.

OOKFIELD C. H., JULY 20.—We are
y to hear that a *black fly* has attacked
corn crop of our district and that in
e neighborhoods, it is committing ex-
ive ravages. We have not heard of it
where, but are informed by a very in-
gent Planter, that it is a new comer a-
g us. From what we can understand
s mode of warfare it attacks the stalk
the shoot, or ear, perforates it, feeds
its juices and leaves it to wither and
A friend informs us, that in one field
h he saw, they might, in some places,
been gathered by the bushel. We
some agricultural correspondent will
r our readers with a more particular
unt of this novel visitation.—*Edgefield*
ertiser.

lore brave than prudent.—On board the
vian, arrived at New York from St.
rsburg, is a boy called Moses, about
en years old. He was picked up in the
ic, seventy miles from land, in a little
, with a gunny bag for a sail, and had
off to sea, without biscuit or provision,
consequence of a quarrel with his step-
r, who was a fisherman in Sweden.—
Y. Star.

Charlotte:

Friday, August 11, 1837.

Alexander Grier, Esq. and not Andw. Grier as we stated, was elected on the Committee of Finance.

The communication signed "An Observer," giving an account of the Examination at Davidson College, was received too late for this week's paper. It shall be attended to in our next.

Phrenology.—Dr. Jas. S. Olcott delivered a lecture on Saturday evening last, to the citizens of this town, on the science of Phrenology. We were not present, but understand he gave very general satisfaction, and handled the subject more like a master of the science than a student of three months. In the course of this week, he has examined the heads of a number of persons, and has convinced them that if there is no truth in the science he is an adept in guessing the dispositions of individuals. He has satisfied some that he is no *humbug*. See a communication in a succeeding column on the science of Phrenology.

Elections took place last week in several of the Eastern counties. We have received returns only from Edgecomb. It gave for Wilson (V. B.) 1167; for Stanley (Whig) 77. This is the strongest Van Buren county in the district, and falls short of the expected majority by about 200.

The election in Maryland, which took place the last of July, has resulted in the election of four Whigs and four Van Buren members to Congress. No change.

Mississippi Election.—We have but few returns from Mississippi; but they are very good so far as they go. In Adams county, in which Natchez is situated, the vote for two members of Congress, (the election in that State being by General Ticket,) was for Prentiss, Whig, 577, Acee, Whig, 566, Claiborne, Van, 210 Gholson, Van, 187. Average Whig majority 368. At the November election the Whig majority was only 214. Whig gain 154.

The town of Columbus, too, in Lowndes county, has given a Whig majority for the first time since its foundation. The vote there was for the Whigs 294, for the Vans 202.

Mrs. Macon's Funeral.—We learn that Mrs. Macon's Funeral, which took place [illegible] residence in Warren county, on the [illegible], the number of white persons pre- variously estimated at from 1,000 [illegible]—besides several hundred blacks. [illegible] is recollected that most of these persons must have come from a distance, some idea may be found of the veneration in which he was held by the people of Warren. It is another evidence of the goodness of Mr. Macon's heart, that by his express directions, ample provision was made for the hospitable entertainment of this numerous company, and matters were so arranged that even the blacks were not suffered to go away "hungry and athirst." He gave minute orders about his interment, and took especial care that his partial friends should not hereafter erect the "storied urn" to indicate his final resting place.

He left a very handsome estate, which he devised by Will to numerous relatives. An anecdote is told of him, which strongly illustrates a prominent trait of his character, viz: Never to be influenced in his actions by what the world might say of him. It is said, that in his last illness, he insisted upon knowing from the attending Physician, the amount of his bill, remarking, "that dead men were always charged more than living ones."—*Ral. Reg.*

Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Road.—This work, we understand, is rapidly progressing, the greatest energy being manifested in every department of it. About 1200 laborers are said to be employed on the line of the Road. The Bridge at Gaston, which will be a most noble structure, is rapidly progressing. The stone Piers and Abutments are finished, and the greater part of the wood work done. There are five Piers, 160 feet apart making the whole length of the Bridge, with the Abutments, more than 1000 feet.—*ib.*

Supreme Court.—Algernon S. Yancey of Yanceyville, Caswell county, has received license to practice Law in the County Courts. The following opinions have been delivered since our last:—

Ruffin, C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Hamlin v. Alston, from Halifax, affirming the judgment below. Also in State v. Love, from Buncombe, declaring that the judgment was properly arrested. Also in Den *ex dem* Ferebee v. Proctor from Camden, reversing the judgment below, and rendering judgment here for the Plaintiff. Also in State v. Morgan, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below.

Daniel, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Den *ex dem* Felton v. Billups, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment below. Also in the case State v. Carson, from Haywood affirming the judgment below. Also in the case State v. Mitchell, from Guilford, affirming the order appealed from. Also in Pendleton, *et. al* v. Blount *et. al* in Equity from Pasquotank, declaring that the Slaves and land mentioned in the pleadings belong to the next of kin. Also in Nevell *et. al* v. Ravell adm'z, from Wayne, affirming the judgment below. Also in Buncombe Turnpike Co. v. Newland, from Buncombe, affirming the judgment below. Also in Purtel adm. v. Morehead, from Rockingham, awarding a new trial.

Gaston, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Carter v. Wilson, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below. Also in Gaither v. Caldwell, in Equity, from Iredell, dismissing the bill with costs. Also in State v. Haney from Rutherford, instructing the Court below to pronounce sentence of death upon the verdict.—*ib.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

The Examination of the Charlotte Female Institute under the superintendence of the Rev'd. A. J. Leavenworth and Lady—took place in the Academy on the 25th and 26th July. A respectable number of Citizens and friends from a distance were present. The examination was well conducted and produced entire satisfaction to all present. The pupils were closely examined upon all the branches of education usually taught in similar institutions, their answers were readily given, thereby evincing great industry, attention and close application on the part of the pupils and reflecting much honor and credit on the talents and capability of the Teachers. On Thursday evening a lecture was delivered by R. J. McDowell, Esq., on Female Education, which gave very general satisfaction. On Friday evening a number attended to listen to the soft and melodious voices connected with the performance on the *Piano*.—This part of the examination (I am informed) was truly interesting. Take the examination throughout no one can hesitate in saying that the pupils have been well instructed. When we reflect upon the blessings, advantages and importance of education, it should create in our bosoms an intense and burning desire, to have our children educated by competent Teachers, whose attention is not only directed to the improvement of the intellectual powers, but also to impart and implant principles of morality. This Seminary presents advantages of this character—And it is hoped that all parents and guardians whose, situation will admit of sending their Children or Wards from home to receive an education, will at once avail themselves of the advantages presented by this Seminary.

A SPECTATOR.

DR. SEWALL ON PHRENOLOGY.

We shall present some of the most important objections of this writer, and remove them as we proceed.

1st. "Neither the cortical nor fibrous parts of the brain reveal on dissection, any of those compartments or organs, on the existence of which the main fabric of Phrenology is founded—no such divisions have been discovered by the eye or microscope, *or even alleged by Phrenologists to have been discovered.*"

Any man who has read the works of Drs. Gall, Spurzheim and others, must be surprised at this assumption. The former gentlemen dissected 29 who had died in a state of insanity to discover with certainty the organ of ideality, and to ascertain the fact of its inflammation in connection with that particular organ under the violation of which they became insane. They, on their credit as physicians and anatomists, and they were honorable and skilful men, testify that "there are organs discovered, congeries of nerves"—that these bundles of nerves *contains the same number of nerves*"—"it is on the anatomical structure of the brain that the truth of the sciences is founded." The result therefore is, that the authority of Dr. Sewall must stand opposed to that of Drs. Gall, Spurzheim, and hundreds of distinguished medical gentlemen in Europe and America—but where is the *veracity* of the Dr. (for we cannot impute ignorance to so "sagacious" a writer as he is called,) when he says our *own alleged by Phrenologists to have been discovered.*

2dly. "The tentorium, a horizontal membrane, separating the superior from the inferior part of the brain as well as the arrangement of the lateral ventricles and other parts clearly show the absurdity of the idea of organs as described by Phrenologists."

The tentorium is a very thin membrane stretching across the posterior part of the brain to prevent it from sustaining too great a pressure—it does not cover half the space in the line of section and would and does not any more preclude the existence or sympathy of organs than the diaphragm which separates the upper from the lower viscera the existence and sympathy of these important organs of life—this Dr. S. should well know. As to the *ventricles and other parts*, we have nothing to say, the latter being indefinite, and the former nothing to do with the science further than incidental circumstances influence—they constitute as much for or against the science as the adipose system the laws of muscular motion.

3d. "Mr. Comb said if we take two heads in sound health of similar age, in each of which the several organs are similar in their proportions but the one of which is large and the other small, and if the preponderance of the power of manifestation is not in favor of the first, then Phrenology must be abandoned as destitute of foundation. One individual eminent for genius was ascertained to have an uncommonly small brain."

Can an isolated case either confirm or refute a principle in science? Does the Dr. present a case in point to the very guarded position of Mr. Comb? Can two such heads, in every way answering the specification, be found? Might not the small head and brain have been that of a small man, and therefore strikingly large in comparison with his body? Might not his intellectual organs have had a fine developement? But it is a well known fact, that the great mass of distinguished men have had large heads and a fine developement of the perceptive and reflective faculties.

4th. "A strong objection is drawn from the different shapes of skulls and different parts of the same skull—the impossibility of determining the difference."

The objection is powerless, when it is understood that it is no more necessary to ascertain the fact of the thickness of the cranium than of the exact periphery and variation in magnitude of any bone in the system, in order to discover the power of muscles and sinews. We judge in all science from the evidence we have and not that which in the nature of the case it is impossible to obtain—besides the difference in thickness in the same cranium is evident to the *sight* and touch and is a part of the teaching of the science. The Dr. must have been aware of this, if indeed he gave the subject the investigation he ought to have done, before he came out at this late period, a second time against it.

5th. "Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, it seems, about twenty years ago, visited the prison at Berlin, where upwards of two hundred culprits, of whom they had never heard till that moment, to whose crimes and dispositions they were total strangers, were submitted to their inspection. Dr. Gall not only discovered their natural propensities, but also indicated the offence for which each was imprisoned. A few days after, they made a visit to Spandau, where 470 heads were submitted to their inspection, and with a similar result.

"To expose the absurdity of this argument it is only necessary to bring to view the fact, that men of the same natural propensities perpetrate different crimes when placed under different circumstances; and that individuals of different, and even opposite tendencies commit the same crimes when placed under circumstances which are similar; nay, that men often perpetrate crimes to which they have no natural propensity, but a deep abhorrence, when strongly operated on by external influences.

"One man commits murder wantonly, and, apparently, from the natural cruelty of his disposition; another, that he may inherit a post of honor, or possess himself of fortune; and a third, to conceal another crime which he has already perpetrated.

"One individual steals from the mere motive of acquisition; another, that he may possess the means to gratify his sensual desires, or foster his pride or ambition; while a third is impelled to the crime by extreme poverty.

"The history of man in every country and age, will show, that nine-tenths of all the outrages committed are the consequence of defective education, bad example, vicious company, or other circumstances which attend the offender, rather than any inherent propensity to the crime perpetrated.

"How preposterous, then, to look to the developments of the head as the measure of a man's virtues and vices, or even to regard his known propensities and dispositions as the true index to the history of his life."

And is this an answer? Dr. Gall did discover on the spur of the moment, twenty years ago in one instance, not only the natural propensities but offence for which 670 individuals entirely unknown to him were convicted. What have the facts adduced by Dr. S. to do either for or against the subject? Do they in the least explain how Dr. Gall effected this wonderful discovery—that he did it on any other principle than that of Phrenological science? No—but if he has not then he has given the strongest possible confirmation of the truth of the science. To put the argument in form—In the infancy of Phrenology, when only some of the most important organs were located with absolute certainty, Drs. Gall and Spurzheim discovered not only what were the natural propensities, but the particular crimes on account of which 670 individuals had been condemned. There is no science, skill, nothing in the doctrine of chance, which could enable any individual to do this without superior aid or the teaching of some other science and the skill necessary to apply it—but Drs. Gall and Spurzheim have effected it, therefore they had that science and skill—that *science* was Phrenology.

We believe the Dr. insists that wine shall not be used for sacramental purposes—Jesus Christ says "drink ye all of *this*"—"I will drink no more of the fruit of *the vine* until I drink it new in the kingdom of my father." If Dr. S. can oppose such *high authority*, it is not surprising that he should strike at the plainest teachings of natural science—he appears to take under the influence of feeling the extreme position—we envy him neither his *position, feeling nor success.*

JAMES S. OLCOTT.

Dr. *Olcott* may be seen at Mr. Alexander's Hotel. He has convinced some of the most respectable inhabitants of this place of the truth of the science, and of his ability to teach it as a practical Phrenologist.

Charlotte, Aug. 8, 1837.

Proposals have just been issued for publishing in the town of Oxford, N. C., a weekly newspaper, to be called the "Oxford Kaleidoscope, & Southern Republican,"—William W. Holden, editor.

Fatal Accident.—A gentleman by the name of Pointer, from Caswell county, we believe, was thrown from his sulky near Wythe c. h., Va., a week or two since, and so severely injured that he survived but a few hours. He was on his way to the South-west, with a large amount of money and drafts in his possession.

Return of Com. Dallas.—The Pensacola Gazette of the 15th says: "Last night, after our paper was made up, the frigate CONSTELLATION, bearing the broad pendant of Com. DALLAS, appeared in sight off the bar. She is accompanied by the sloop of war ST. LOUIS. The CONCORD and NATCHEZ are also on their way to this port. The BOSTON had been ordered to communicate with our consul at Tampico, and the VANDALIA, with Mr. GREENHOW on board, was to remain at Vera Cruz for a few days. We understand they are all well on board the ships."—*Nat. Int.*

The U. S. ship INDEPENDENCE, Capt. J. B. Nicholson, arrived off the Isle of Wight on the 12th of June, in 22 days from Boston. By a letter from a gentleman on board, we learn that she made the land (Cape Clear) on the 17th day—proving herself both a fast sailer and admirable sea boat. All were well on board. The Independence anchored at Portsmouth on the 13th, and fired a salute, which was answered, gun for gun, by the Britannia.—*ib.*

Organs out of tune.—Several of the Administration papers have denounced Mr. Tallmadge for his recent letter, before they got the key-note from the Government paper. Thus, for instance, the Alton (Illinois) Spectator says that "he has *deserted the party* with which he has heretofore acted, and goes in for *all* the *Whig* movements, in relation to the currency, small notes, &c. *It is time such men should be known,*" &c.—*ib.*

What is to be done?—Done?—Why, go to work, lay off your gloves, plant and hoe potatoes, weed the garden and spend less money. The daughters of Eve, too, must lay aside their painting and tight lacing, quit shopping, and take the old spinning wheel their mothers used, and make their own clothing, and the "pressure" will soon be over, and we will be much wiser than we were before, having learned by experience what we could not learn by the Theory of Franklin.

A New Minister from Mexico.—A late Mexican paper received at Philadelphia, states that Senor Don Francisco Pizarro Martinez has been appointed by the Mexican Government Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. [He was formerly Consul at New Orleans.]—*Nat. Int.*

"The Simple Machine."—The complaint of General Jackson and his partisans, was, that the government was too complex, and it was their duty to reduce it to "a simple machine." So they went to work—breaking a bolt here, knocking off a cog there, and taking out a wheel somewhere else. The result is before us. The machine has been rendered so simple, THAT IT WON'T GO AT ALL!

We yesterday says the Louisville Journal, had the curiosity to ask several strong Van Buren men in succession, whether they did not wish in their hearts, that the currency was now in the precise condition in which President Jackson found it. *The response of each was unhesitatingly in the affirmative.*

Odd Enough.—It was reported in Portsmouth, England, that Mr. Van Buren had made proposals of marriage to Victoria, the new Queen of England, through Mr. Stevenson, his minister! What next?

Boundary of Lynn.—A Boston paper says that Lynn is bounded on the north by a *Shoemaker's shop*, on the south by a *Shoemaker's shop*, on the east by a *Shoemaker's shop*, and on the west by a *Shoemaker's shop!* Besides this it has Shoemaker's shops *all over the middle*, and is inhabited by many thousands of shrewd and sturdy republicans, who, while hammering out leather, hammer out many good ideas, and while engaged in stitching, keep up a *devil of a thinking.*

The fish in the river Thames are said to have suffered severely from the Influenza during the prevalence of that disease in England. Poor things!

John Hainey, who was convicted of Negro Stealing at our last Superior Court, broke jail on Friday night last, and has not been heard of. Also, William Robbins, who was confined as a witness in the case, for the State made his escape at the same time. T. Hainey, who stands charged with the same offence, attempted to follow the example of his friends, but was apprehended before he had advanced far. This occurred about eight o'clock at night, when the persons who had been appointed as a special guard of the jail, had gone to Supper; the alarm was given as soon as it was known, and our citizens used the utmost diligence to overtake the fugitives but without effect. It is believed that the instrument with which they effected their escape had been handed to them by some of their friends, and that Robbins was the man who did the mischief.

A few nights previous to this, a negro woman by the name of Lucy, confined as a runaway, made her escape by getting out of the window.—(*Rutherfordton Gazette.*

An intolerable nuisance.—A man in creaking boots, who moves about in a slow, stately and solemn manner, whether in a dwelling-house, a hall of justice, a lecture room, or a church.—*Palladium.*

Bishop Ives's Appointments.

Saturday and Sunday, August 5th and 6th, at Immanuel Church Warrenton.

Thursday August 10th, St. John's Church, Williamsborough.

Sunday, August 13th, St. Stephen's Church, Oxford.

Monday, Aug. 14th, Banks's Chapel, Granville.

Wednesday, August 16th, Salem Chapel Orange.

Thursday, August 17th, St. Mary's Chapel, Orange.

Saturday and Sunday, August 19th and 20th, St. Matthew's Church, Hillsboro'.

Sunday, August 27th, St. Bartholomew's Church, Pittsboro'.

Sunday, September 3, Christ Church, Rowan.

Sunday, September 10th, St. Luke's Church, Salisbury.

Sunday, Sept. 17th, Calvary Church, Wadesboro' Anson.

Thence to the Western Missionary Stations as time may permit.

NOTICE.

ALL book accounts due the firm of Springs & Dinkins, will positively be given to an officer for collection, immediately after the Superior Court, if not settled either by note or cash previous to that time.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving partner of Springs & Dinkins.
August 5, 1837. 58-tf

ATTENTION! RIFLE COMPANY.

YOU are ordered to parade at McCord's old field, on the first Saturday in September next, (2d,) armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpose of drill.

By order of
SAM'L L. KERR,
Captain.
Aug. 5, 1837. 160

ATTENTION! Town Company.

YOU are ordered to appear at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpose of drill.

By order of
J. D. SMITH,
Captain.
Aug. 5, 1837. 159

MISCELLANEOUS.

WINTER LIGHTNING.

The flash at midnight! 'Twas a light
That gave the blind a moment's sight.
Then sunk in twofold gloom;
Long, deep, and loud thunder broke,
The deaf ear instantly awoke,
Then closed as in the tomb:
An angel might have passed my bed,
Unveiled the tramp of God, and fled.

So life appears; a sudden birth,
A glance revealing heaven and earth.
It is and it is not!
So fame the poet's hope deceived,
Who sings for after times, and leaves
A name—to be forgot.
Life is a lightning-flash of breath,
Fame but a thunder-clap at death.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

THE BELOVED.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

I think on thee, when the last glittering rays
From ocean glimp;
I think on thee, when the moon's glimmering gaze,
Paints every stream.

I see thee on the distant way, the while
The dust appears:
At dead of night, when on the narrow stile
The wand'rer fears.

I hear thee, when with hollow roaring on
The wave has rush'd;
To list, in stilly woods, I oft have gone,
When all is hush'd

I am with thee—be thou however far—
To me thou'rt near;
The sun sinks down—soon lightens up each star;
Oh! wert thou here!

The Village Belle.

Doubtless many a pretty Miss expects in this story, to read a career of glorious conquests; and her blue eyes brighten, and her little heart beats quicker at the thought of being, one day, the heroine herself of some legendary prose; and of having her own victories recorded. Well, the desire to be loved, may reign in an amiable bosom, may possess a kind and virtuous heart. But power is dangerous, there are so many temptations to its abuse. These things I would have my fair readers remember as they go along with me; and it may be, we shall be wiser, and therefore better before we part.

If ever you come to Alesbury, you will see a sweet little cottage in the meadows towards the river valley, half hid away amid a cluster of black alders, with its white chimney, and snowy palings, peeping thro' the foliage, and they will tell you that Annette Merton once lived there, for all the villagers remember her. It was one of those terrestrial-paradises which the sick heart, disgusted with the wrongs of men, so often pictures to itself—so often longs for. And she, oh! she was a beautiful creature; my heart, even now, beats quicker, as her image rises before me.'

She was a gay, lively girl, with the polish of a manner in the city, and a good education: and whatever her talents might have been, she at least possessed the power of pleasing—the art of winning hearts in a most copious measure. I never could divine exactly how she did it; but there was a free, frank, friendly air about her that inspired confidence; and gifted thus, at all points, she played a most masterly game among the village beaux. Every body was glad to gallant her; was emulous which should pay her the most attention; and every gentleman in the village, who could afford to spruce himself up a little once in twenty-four hours paid her an afternoon or evening visit.

It would have been amusing to one who went a mere spectator, to have attended a Saturday evening levee at the Alder Cottage—amusing to see the address practised by the complimenters for her smiles, in eliciting some distinguished mark of favor. They gathered round her in the little parlor; and if she spoke, there was a strife as to who should most approve what she said; if she dropped her handkerchief, two or three heads came in contact in the united effort to restore it to her; and if she walked they were happy who got by her side, and all the rest were miserable. There were to be seen every variety of countenance, and every description of temper; and such a spectator might have been edified, though the principal impression made upon his mind would have been that courting under such circumstances, was a most particular foolish kind of business.

But Annette sung, "the moon had climbed the highest hill," and told boarding school stories; and talked eloquently about love and poetry, music and painting—was witty, sentimental and good natured; was invincible, always, absolutely the conqueror. The young ladies of the village saw themselves undeservedly deserted; looked mouth after mouth on the success of their general rival: and prayed, probably, if ever young ladies ever pray about such matters, that Annette might speedily make choice among her worshippers, and leave them the remainder. It was a forlorn hope—she intended to do no such thing. She sought village belle—and the village belle she meant to be.

It so happens, however, that great beauties, like all other great folks, who have to take their chances with fortune, sometimes in the end out-wit themselves. In process of time, one and another, and again another, and again another wedding took place in the village; the girls whose names were seldom spoken; whose modest pretensions and retired habits were perfectly eclipsed by the brilliancy of the reigning star, secured their favorites; were wooed and won and married, and Annette still carpetted with all and was still admired by all.

How many good offers she refused or slighted were only recorded in her own memory. "Hope deferred," said the proverb, 'makes the heart sick.' Those who were sincere in their addresses, one after another, were rejected or put off, and fell into some easier road to matrimony. She was at last left with her courtiers as heartless, in love matters, as herself; who sought her company because it was agreeable; flirted with her because she was 'the belle,' and romped with, and kissed her whenever they had an opportunity, because it was always worth some pains to win such a favor from a beautiful girl. We never get to be too much of the bachelor for this. Well might Byron say:

——"Who can curiously behold,
The smoothness and the sheen beauties cheek,
Nor feel the heart can never all grow cold?"

But time rolled on: and the grass at length began to grow in the path that led over the meadows to the cottage. Annette became alarmed at these symptoms, and seized the last chance that was left, engaged herself to her only remaining beau. He was at the time, about going to spend a season in the city. They were to be married on his return. She accepted him, not because she thought him the best of all suitor, but because he was the only one left and had always held himself at her services. Her part of the play was ended; she became domestic, sedate, and studied housewifery.

The time finally arrived; her old beau came back to the village; and a day or two afterwards strolled over to the cottage with his wife, in appearance an antiquated man,—but he said nothing about matrimony. Annette at last took the liberty of reminding him of his engagement. He stared. 'Indeed, madam, you surprise me?'

'Surprise you—why sir?'

'Because,' 'I never dreamed that you could be serious in such a thing as matrimonial engagement, and meeting with a good opportunity, I got married before I left the city.'

Fortune had finished the game, and Annette was left to pay the forfeit. She never married, because she never had another chance. And her's is but the history common to hundreds of fair ladies, who trifling with the power that beauty gives them over the minds of men, sacrifice every thing at the shrine of ambition; and aim only to enjoy the title and triumph that lights for a little while the sphere of the village belle.

KNOWLEDGE.

Extract from Professor Lindsley's Sermon on the "Improvement of Time."

"Knowledge is power—is wealth—is honour. It raises the savage above the brute; and the peasant, in civilized society, much above the savage. While it exalts the few who possess its richest stores, as far above the mass of the unlearned as they transcend the brute creation.

Knowledge opens the surest path to usefulness and eminence. It confers a nobility which no hereditary rank can equal, and which kings and princes cannot bestow. Knowledge, consecrated to its legitimate end, constitutes the brightest ornament of human nature. It is, and must be, the main pillar of our republican institutions—of all civil and religious liberty—of all that the patriot and the Christian hold most dear upon earth. It is a treasure of which no adverse fortune, or persecuting power, no malignant fiend, can deprive its possessor. In poverty—in exile—at home—abroad—in the wilderness—on the ocean—in prison—in bonds—it is his companion and solace; like Cicero, and Luther, and Knox, and Milton, and Locke, and a thousand others, unfortunate and more oppressed than they, he can even turn it to a profitable account. So far as this world merely is in question, it is more desirable than any or all other possessions. With what invincible, persevering ardor then, ought its acquisition to be prosecuted by every ingenious youth, who aspires to the perfection of his nature, and to the most commanding sphere of human action!

Now is your time to lay up treasures of knowledge—now perhaps or never. Now you commence your labors in that exhaustless mine, which will afford you employment and delight through the longest life; or you set the seal to your own voluntary degradation and insignificance while you live. Here you will carefully and diligently lay that solid and broad foundation, upon which the loftiest superstructure may be raised by future industry: or you will trifle away the precious moments till you despair of being able to redeem them; and then mingle with the common herd of the idle, the abandoned, and the worthless—the objects of the pity, the contempt, and the scorn of mankind.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has returned to Charlotte, and will again attend to the

Practice of Medicine,

in its various branches. His shop is kept as heretofore, one door below Col. M. W. Alexander's Hotel, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

JNO. M. HAPPOLDT.

Aug. 2, 1837. 57tf

P. S. Those who have open accounts with me up to the 1st of January, 1837, will confer a favor by calling and closing the same by Note of Cash is an object with them.

Sheriff Sale.

WILL be sold, on Monday, the 21st instant, (Monday of the Superior Court,) at the Courthouse, in Charlotte,

12 Tracts of Land,

belonging to Thomas B. Smartt, dec'd., lying in the Dobb's tract No. 2,—to satisfy two executions, issuing from the Superior Court, in favor of John Sloan to the use of Wm. Davidson and others. The Land lies in the Gold Region, and it is thought by experienced Miners that there are valuable Gold Mines on several of the tracts.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

July 10, 1837. t59

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE Lottery.

TO BE DRAWN AT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

On Thursday, 24th of August.

COMBINATION OF NUMBERS.

75 Number Lottery—14 drawn Numbers in every Package of 25 Tickets.

Capital Prize!!

10,000 Dollars!

1 of $3,000! 1 of $2,000!

6 of $1,000!

besides many of $400, 300, 100, &c.

(Not 1½ Blanks to a Prize.)

Tickets $4. Halves $2. Quarters $1.

A Certificate for a Package of 25 whole tickets can be had in this Lottery for $52 40 cents. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion.

Tickets can be had in the greatest variety of numbers, either by the package or single ticket, by letter, enclosing the *Cash*, (post paid,) if directed to

Wm. H. Speck, *Agent,*

One Door South of Col. Alexander's Hotel,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note, due at this time, are informed that they are placed in the hands of Messrs W. Alexander for collection. Those interested are earnestly requested to call and settle on or before the August Court.

NATHAN BROWN.

Wadesborough, July 31, 1837. t59

Look Out for Squalls.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *James M. Nelson*, a bound apprentice to me, has run off and is supposed to be lurking about his fathers, or perhaps about his brothers, in the lower end Mecklenburg county, N. C. Said boy carried off no clothes except what he had on, and consequently cannot get along well without the assistance of some of his friends. I hereby forewarn all persons against harboring or keeping said boy about them, in any way whatever, as I am determined to enforce the Law against any one who may do so.

W. J. LEMMOND.

Lancasterville, July 31, 1837. t59

P. S. A reward of six cents will be given for the delivery of said boy to me.

W. J. LEMMOND.

NOTICE.

Valuable Property for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my valuable House and lots in the town of Charlotte.

—ALSO—

My tract of land, lying within one mile of the town, containing **230** acres, about sixty or seventy of which is in cultivation, of good quality, with a quantity of first rate bottom and upland to clear, well watered and timbered, situated and lying on the two Sugar Creeks, at the head of the mill dam, most commonly known by the name of Bissell's dam. I deem it unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as persons wishing to purchase can call on me and view the property. I will sell low for cash, or I will give a long credit of annual instalments to suit the purchaser, if the payments are made perfectly secure.

SAM. McCOMB.

Charlotte, July 26, 1837. 56tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 10 Negro Boys, from 12 to 40 years of age, for his own use. For which the highest price in cash will be paid if application be made to me. A letter addressed to me at Dillesville, N. C. giving the price and age, will meet with prompt attention.

S. V. SIMONS.

July 27, 1837. 3w2

NOTICE.

PERSONS having *NEGROES* for sale, will have an opportunity of receiving liberal prices until the 1st of October—Girls and Boys from 14 to 25 years of age. Enquire at Morrison & Harris's Store.

July 12, 1837. t54

PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will carry on the above business in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting.
Sign and Flag do.

He intends keeping a sufficient number of hands to accommodate all who wish work in his line, and ensure satisfaction and despatch.

All orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

July 26, 1837. t61

N. B. I will be absent until September next, from which time I intend to commence business.

Sale of Town Lots.

ON the 19th day of August next, the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte will proceed to sell a number of Town lots, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, at the hour of 2 o'clock, on a credit of sixty days. Bond and security given for the purchase money. Any persons wishing to know the particular lots, can do so by applying to the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

JAS. T. ASBURY, *Chairman.*

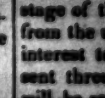
July 26, 1837. t59

NOTICE

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for a note of hand, given by me to James Sprinkle, for twenty dollars, as the property for which said note was given has proven unsound, and I do not intend to pay it unless compelled by law. Jerry Alderson is security to said note.

JOSEPH HALL.

July 25, 1837. t58

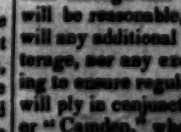


A HOUSE and Lot for sale or rent on good terms. Apply to

W. F. ALEXANDER.

July 19, 1837. 54tf

Boot and Shoemaking.



THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and begs leave to assure them, that he is now better situated than ever, to do business in his line, on the shortest notice, and in a manner superior to any thing done in this place. Please call and judge for yourselves.

All those indebted to the subscriber, please make payment by Cash or [illegible] or before the first of September, 1[illegible] I want money.

T. CH[illegible]

July 19, 1837. 53-3w

NOTICE.

COTTON! COTTON!!

PERSONS having yet on hand their old crop of Cotton and wishing to dispose of it, can meet with an opportunity, by calling on the subscribers; and they must now see that there is no hopes of the article rising whatever, but most still go lower. We will continue to buy from this time until the first of January next. No trade can be effected unless at least one-half be taken in goods, the balance will be paid in cash.—We now have and will continue to have, a good assortment of all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

and we will sell at cash prices in exchange for Cotton.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

July 19, 1837. 54tf

NOTICE.

THE New Steamboat Company beg leave to inform the public, that they are having a boat built in Baltimore of a light draught of water, for the express purpose of plying betwixt Camden and Charleston, and to be here early in September. It is confidently believed that she will be able with ease to navigate the Wateree at any stage of the river. Merchants and others from the upper country, will find it to their interest to have their Goods and Produce sent through this channel, as the freights will be reasonable,—in no case whatever, will any additional charge be made for lighterage, nor any exertions or expense wanting to ensure regularity and despatch. She will ply in conjunction with the new steamer "Camden," whose success this last season has put the navigation of the Wateree by steam beyond a doubt. Both boats will be able to accommodate passengers comfortably, being neatly fitted up, with the ladies and gentlemens' cabins distinct and separate.

BENJ. GASS,

Agent New Steam Boat Company.

June 24, 1837. t50

Pay your Taxes!!

THE Taxes for the year 1836 is now due and ready for collection, and persons interested are informed that they must be paid in Specie or North Carolina Bills, as this is the only kind of money that will be taken from me in payment of the State Tax.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

April 26, 1837. 43tf

Are you Sick?

WE have just received a fresh supply of Dr. **Beckwithe Pills**—for Sale by

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

May 23, 1837. 47tf

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the

Forwarding Way,

and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have **Ware Houses** at the river and in Fayetteville for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and consequently safe from Fire.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Fayetteville

Refer to

Mr. J. J. Blackwood, *Charlotte.*
Messrs. Barringer & Phifer,
" J. F. & C. Phifer,
" Phifer & Moss,
Fayetteville, April, 1837. 45tf

Just in Time

THE Subscribers inform their friends and former customers that they are now receiving from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

of the latest styles and approved patterns. They are determined to sell as low as other men, and will in all cases make liberal discounts to persons paying ***Cash.*** They wish their friends to call and "*take a peep*" at their STOCK. Any person buying by the piece shall have bargains. They also wish it distinctly understood, that they are the General *Agents* for selling

Dr. Peters' Anti-bilious Pills

that they receive them from head quarters and are warranted to be genuine. Any person can be supplied by the quantity on small advance.

—ALSO ON HAND—

Judkin's celebrated Ointment
Best Rio and Laguira Coffee
St. Croix Sugar and Salt

with many other articles in our line. Please call and see.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Charlotte, April 26, 1837. 43tf

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing furniture of any description to call and see before

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S *INVALUABLE* OINTMENT

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the Proprietor, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 12tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE.

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 19th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the 1st of March last. It would occasionally heal over, and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable* Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used no bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS BOLLOMAN.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

March 7, 1837. 36tf

Taken Up

AND committed to the [illegible] of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro man named *GEORGE*, about [illegible] 20 years of age, and about five feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Gurney, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailor.*

Dec. 12, 1836. 24tf

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE